

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.09

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

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February 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 53. 2 p.m. 63.
Humidity 76, 74

February 25, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 53. 2 p.m. 56.
Humidity 89, 76.

2728 晚二初月二年寅甲

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1914.

四拜禮 號六廿月式英曆

336 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

TELEGRAMS.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. NEGRO BURNED AND SHOT.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 25.
A mob at Leland, Mississippi, caught a negro accused of murdering the Sheriff and bound him to an oil-soaked box, which they ignited. The flames burned the ropes and the negro fled, his clothes afire. The mob pursued him and riddled him with bullets, the body being later thrown in the fire and incinerated.

THE MEXICAN SENSATION.

MISSING ENGLISHMAN FOUND.

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at El Paso says, Mr. Lawrence, the Englishman who went to look for Mr. Benton, and whose whereabouts caused anxiety, has been found in California. It is believed that Mr. Curtis, who was on the same errand, is also safe in the United States. There is no trace of the other Englishman, Mr. Compton, for whom the American authorities are also looking.

Mr. Benton's Body.
London, Received February 26.
General Villa refuses to deliver Mr. Benton's body up, out of respect for the dead. He says he will not allow the sacrilege of its removal.

The United States Consul at Chihuahua reports that General Villa is prepared to allow the relatives and American representatives to visit the cemetery and view the body, but it must be interred. A visit could be arranged for midnight.

Foreign Precautions.
Foreigners in Mexico continue to perfect plans for protection. The British, Germans and Japanese all have men there, the Japanese being described simply as persons engaged in business.

Another Execution Feared.
Later.
The New York papers state that a German-American named Bauch, for whom the American Government has been inquiring, was executed by General Villa on the 20th inst.

SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL TO BRITAIN.

London, Received February 25.
During question time in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, Minister for War, informed Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Liberal M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, that £140,000 yearly would be saved if the South African Garrison were quartered in Great Britain. As, however, additional barracks would be necessary, that saving would be materially reduced.

THE NAVY.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

London, Received February 26.
The supplementary naval estimates will total £2,500,000.

MELBOURNE STRIKE ENDED.

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says the butchers have accepted the masters' offer, and the trouble is now ended.

TELEGRAMS.

TEXAS OUTRAGE. AN AMERICAN HUNG.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Laredo, Texas, says the Federal Commander Piedras Negras ordered the release of an American named Vergara, as a result of representations made by the American authorities, but it was impossible to carry out the order as Vergara was hanged the morning after his capture.

THE ROSENTHAL MURDER.

NEW TRIAL FOR EX-LIEUT. BECKER.

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Albany says the State Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to ex-Lieutenant Becker, of the New York Police, who was convicted of murdering the gambler Rosenthal on July 16, 1912. The convictions of the four gunmen, the actual perpetrators of the crime, have been confirmed.

JUBILEE ROAD CASE

Verdict of Not Guilty: Curious Sequel.

The Jubilee Road murder trial was concluded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. After the jury had deliberated in private for half an hour, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship then discharged the prisoner.

His Lordship then ordered Inspector Dymond before the Court. Inspector Dymond, said his Lordship, it has been represented to me by the learned counsel for the prisoner in this case, in the presence, to-day, of the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, that after leaving the Court yesterday, you were seen to be in conversation with two gentlemen of the jury and a gentleman of the jury was represented to me that you were seen in the precincts of the Court in conversation with the foreman and the third juror. What do you say to that?

Inspector Dymond: My Lord, when the court rose yesterday, I went to the end of the Court and stood on the steps with Sergeant Lanigan, waiting for a tram to go home. The foreman of the jury and one of the jurymen were also standing there. There were one or two words spoken. In fact I think I said, "I am going home to work now." The foreman of the jury said they lived at Quarry Bay and he was going to Quarry Bay. I said good night.

His Lordship: Is that all?

Inspector Dymond: Yes that's all.

His Lordship: Is that agreed gentlemen?

The foreman: The Inspector said—I have got to start work now. I said "I have got to go to Quarry Bay. Well, you are not going our way, good night." That's all.

His Lordship: That is all that transpired, no mention of the case?

The Third Juror: That is all he said.

His Lordship: I think it right—it is most important—that in all criminal cases no communication should be made to the jury at all as I pointed out yesterday, very much so. I am perfectly sure that Inspector Dymond knows enough in the long experience of this Court, to know that he has never to speak to the jury at all, but what you have said is correct.

Inspector Dymond: I have never spoken to the men.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY AVIATION. BRITAIN'S PRESENT POSITION

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 25.
In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, Minister for War, made a statement regarding Army aviation. He stated that 52 aeroplanes had been struck off and improved types substituted, and consequently there had been a minimum loss of life. There were now 161 aeroplanes in the Service, and over 100,000 miles had been flown since July. He emphasised that the British Army had, for its size, a larger proportion of aeroplanes than any other, and also the speed of the machines was greater. He dwelt on the overwhelming advantage of aeroplanes for scouting in war time, and stated that 125 aeroplanes would be required yearly in order to maintain the standard. All could be obtained in the United Kingdom.

His Lordship. In future I would rather you not make any reference about the weather or anything else in a murder case. Learned counsel was perfectly right, in fact it is his duty to make a representation to the Court on the matter. It is extremely desirable that the jury should not be spoken to by any one, at all much less a policeman.

Mr. Potter:—May I say, as counsel who brought this matter up, I quite accept what has been said by the jury and Inspector Dymond, but I did think it was my duty to mention this point for several reasons. One was because I was fairly entitled, if I chose to do so, to have the jury discharged and a new one empanelled. The law was clear on that point, and secondly as the case went on, and if there was an adverse finding of the jury, I would be entitled to appeal to have the verdict set aside on that very ground.

His Lordship: But there is no need for that. You are perfectly right, Mr. Potter. The matter is entirely at an end, I acquit Inspector Dymond from everything.

Mr. Potter: It was not a pleasant duty to perform at all.

His Lordship: As I say I think you were perfectly right.

The jury on being discharged were thanked by his Lordship for the patient way in which they had listened to the evidence in the case during the past three days.

GREAT SALE OF CURIOS.

To-day Mr. G. P. Lammer opened at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, nearly 1,000 lots of antique china, porcelain and curios which have been brought down from the north by a well-known dealer. There have been several recent sales of curios brought down by this dealer, the last being on February 11 and 12. The present is the largest lot ever offered for sale in Hongkong. Included in the sale are: 5-coloured, 3-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures etc., sang-de-boeuf vases, white "goddess of mercy," fine crystal vases and snuff bottles, porcelain and agate snuff bottles, old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration, green and red jade ornaments, old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration and black-wood screens with blue and white and 5-coloured Kanghi and Kienlung porcelain plaques, a special lot of old Kienlung pictures, old-sonne old and new enamel ware. Curios from the Ming dynasty downwards. The whole forms a bewildering lot and is the last sale of this dealer's curios from the North. For further particulars, see the advertisement on page 8.

TELEGRAMS.

NON-MILITANTS. SCUFFLE WITH POLICE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 25.
The non-militant suffragists, having been persistently refused an interview by Mr. Asquith on the subject of the forcible feeding of suffragists in prison, went in a body to Downing Street last evening and afterwards demonstrated in Parliament Square.

They were dispersed by the police after serious scuffles and six were arrested, including Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Houseman, Mr. Henry Nevison, and the wife of Mr. Thomas, the Cardiff coal magnate.

Bound Over.

London, Received February 26.
The non-militant suffragists were mostly bound over in sums of £5 each.

SALE OF PONIES.

At the Fountain, outside the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. O. M. Harley of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, offered for sale by auction a large number of ponies, many of which were prominent in the recent Races. There was a large attendance of prospective buyers and bidding was fairly brisk. The prices realised were:—

Powhatan, withdrawn (lame).
Vigilant, Mr. Rosslet, \$80.
Grey China pony, Mr. See Li-wo, \$60.

Grey country bred gelding, Mrs. Sanchez, \$75.
Younger Brothers, withdrawn at \$75.

Grey pony, Mr. See Li-wo, \$60.
Slacker, Mr. Herrmann, \$75.
Chalot, Mr. Seall, \$65.

White Hawthorn, Mr. Rosslet, \$75.
Grey polo pony, Mrs. Sanchez, \$35.

Favonius, withdrawn.
Grey polo pony, Mr. See Li-wo, \$60.

Grey polo pony, withdrawn at \$80.
Bay polo pony, Mrs. Sanchez, \$60.

Bay polo pony, Mrs. Sanchez, \$40.
Pheasant, Mrs. Sanchez, \$50.

Woodcock, Mr. Abipham, \$70.
Mallard, withdrawn.
Oadzw's Bross, Mr. Blackhead, \$70.

Somerset, Mr. Blason, \$65.
Buttercup, withdrawn.
Maggie, Major Hall, \$125.

Squirrel, Ah Mow, \$75.
Damon, Mr. Herrmann, \$155.
Raidance Dahlia, withdrawn.

Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Spiess, \$85.
Innovation Dahlia, withdrawn.

Matchless Dahlia, Mr. Clarke, \$50.
Goldfinch Dahlia, Mrs. Sanchez, \$50.

Crown Aster, Mr. Richardson, \$350.
Victoria Aster, Mr. Aston, \$65.

Chestnut Derby griffin, Mr. Curran, \$60.
Dandy Boy, Mr. Blackhead, \$65.

Freestwick, Mr. See Li-wo, \$50.
Spotted pony, Mr. See Li-wo, \$35.

Cromarty, Mr. Bisdoo, \$65.
Mearns, Mr. Bisdoo, \$75.

Maohrihanish, Mr. Gedge, \$155.
Turnberry, Mr. Spiess, \$55.

The Mouse, Mr. Rosslet, \$50.
Dun griffin, Mr. Truber, \$80.

Victorio, Messrs. Garrels, \$40.
Glorioso, Mr. Gunther, \$65.

Triumphoso, Mr. Gedge, \$50.
Valseini, Mow Lee, \$45.

Polkalini, Mr. E. Seth, \$85.
Violini, Mr. See Li-wo, \$45.

Clerio, withdrawn at \$75.
Dafford, Mr. Rosslet, \$45.

Fishball, Mr. See Li-wo, \$80.
Ignorance, Mr. Bisdoo, \$45.

Bliss, Capt. Edye, \$40.

TELEGRAMS.

OLYMPIC GAMES. A BRITISH APPEAL.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 25.
The Committee of the British Olympic Council has decided to make a further appeal for \$40,000 for adequate representation at the Olympic Games at Berlin.

MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

OVERWHELMED IN AVALANCHE.

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, says an English alpinist, Mr. King, and two guides, are believed to have been overwhelmed by an avalanche while ascending Mount Cook.

Dark Ronald, Major Hall \$100
Barford, Mr. Blackhead, \$45.
Lustie Hop, Mr. Kynoch, \$45.
Goode Hop, Mr. Clarke, \$135.
Old Hop, Mr. Li Chi-man, \$35.
Pegasus, Mr. Bisdoo, \$125.
Checkmate, Mr. Stephens, \$90.
Dania, Mr. Spiess, \$40.
Mad Eve, Mr. Ferguson, \$300.
Mystery, Mr. Ferguson, \$85.
Sling, Mr. Aston, \$40.
Malgwyn, Mr. Grey, \$100.
Amber, Mr. Li Chi-man, \$40.
Turquoise, withdrawn.
Pak Kwai, Mr. See Li-wo, \$40.
Seal, Mr. Spiess, \$30.
Unity, withdrawn at \$110.
Radium II, withdrawn at \$95.
Sanguhar, Lung Fee stables \$45.
East Point, Mow Lee \$45.
Winscombe, Major Dickinson \$100.
Freddy, Lung Fee stables \$65.
Midas, Mr. Li Chi-man \$85.
Gold, Mr. See Li-wo \$25.
Arravand, Mr. Blason \$160.
Sweet Rocket, Mr. Li Chi-man \$30.
The Guller, Mr. Karangi \$75.
Flotilla, Mr. Bisdoo \$45.
Pitochote, H. E. Sir Henry May \$145.
Grey pony, Mr. See Li-wo \$25.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, to-day afternoon, Mr. T. F. Hough (chairman), presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. J. Rodger and A. Rodger (directors), A. Shelton Hooper (secretary), Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. Percy Smith, J. H. Seth, J. M. E. Machado, M. S. Northcote, A. A. Fyfe, E. Bruce Shepherd and B. A. Carvalho (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been for some days in your hands, I will, with your permission take them as read. Our net profits for the past year were \$18,366.24 as against \$17,791.43 for 1912. This increase was brought about by a slightly better return in the rents and interests earned and a little less paid for repairs. The whole of the property is let and some of the houses at an increased rental, so we have no apprehension that our revenue will not be maintained, but, on the other hand, as the buildings have been erected for many years, the cost of keeping them in repair increases, and, with this contingency in view, your Directors deemed it prudent to carry forward a somewhat

larger amount than that brought forward from the previous account.

Gentlemen, if you have any questions to ask I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability. As there are no questions, I propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Smith:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, you have heard proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Smith that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Will you kindly vote on that? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Seth:—I beg to propose the confirmation of Mr. J. Rodger as a director.

Mr. Fyfe:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, you have heard proposed by Mr. Northcote and seconded by Mr. Fyfe that Mr. J. Rodger's joining the Board be confirmed. Will you kindly vote on that? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. J. Rodger and A. Rodger as directors.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, you have heard the proposal of Mr. Northcote, seconded by Mr. Northcote. Will you kindly vote on it? Contrary? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. A. O. Hynes as auditor at a remuneration of \$50 per annum.

Mr. Carvalho:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, you have heard it proposed by Mr. Northcote and duly seconded that Mr. Hynes be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$50 per annum. Will you kindly vote on that? Contrary? Carried unanimously. Gentlemen, that is all the business. I thank you for your attendance. Dividends are now ready and can be had on application.

TELEGRAMS.

MAWSON EXPEDITION. AURORA'S HOMECOMING.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide states Dr. Mawson's expedition ship the Aurora has signalled "All well." She is expected to arrive to-morrow.

A TREMENDOUS GALE.

London, Received February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar says the tremendous gale continues, and liners are arriving late.

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NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

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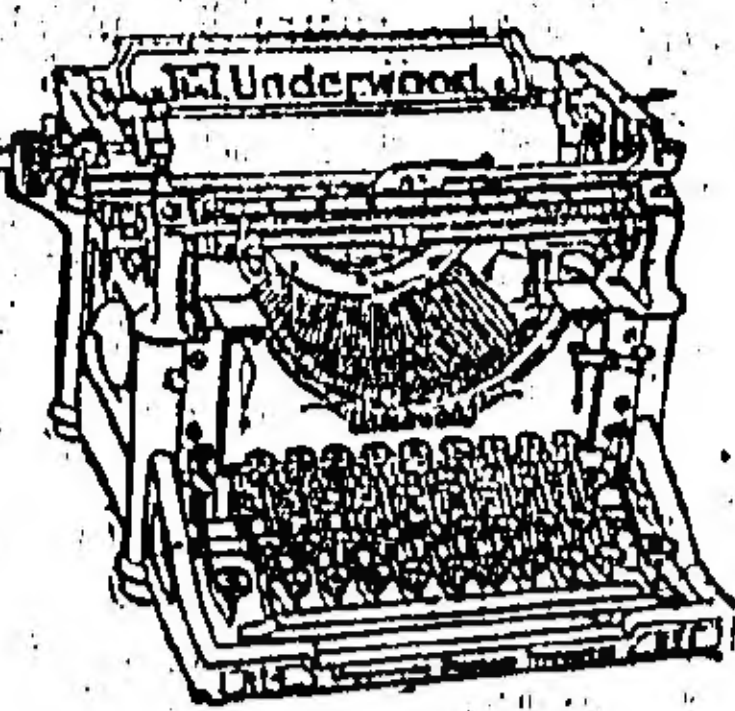
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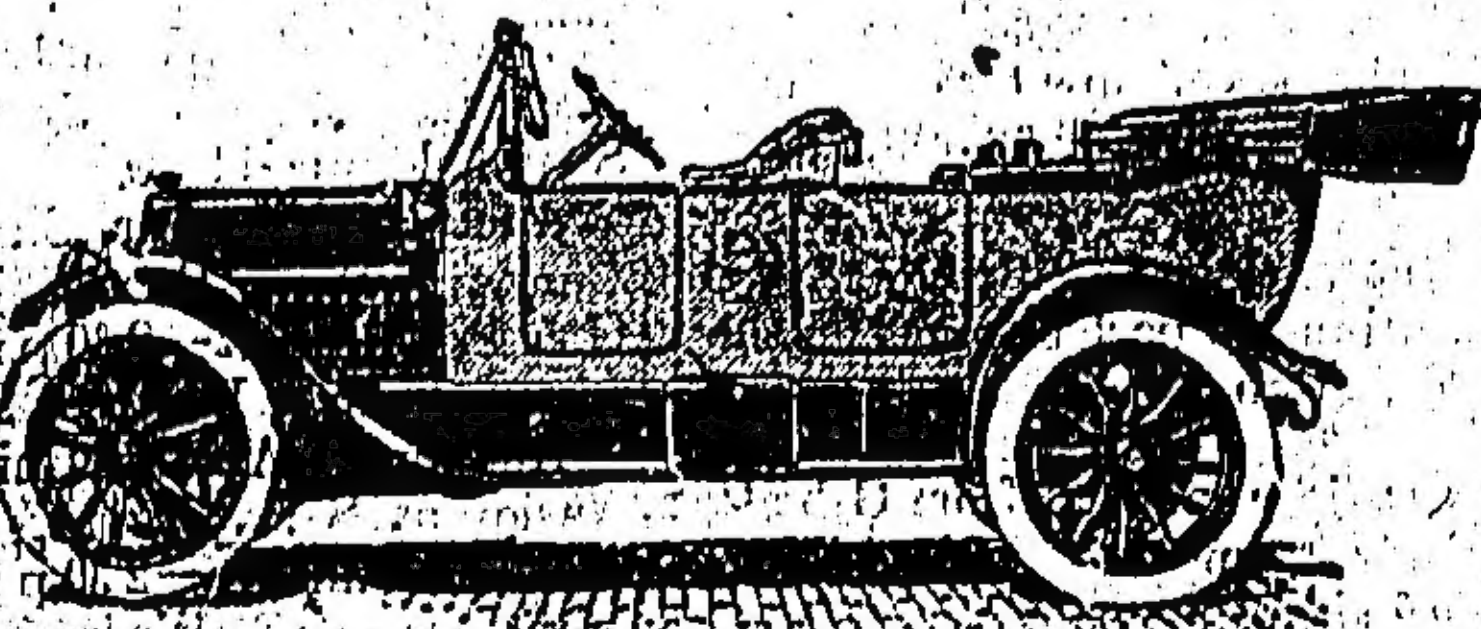
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.



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arrangements.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

Notices

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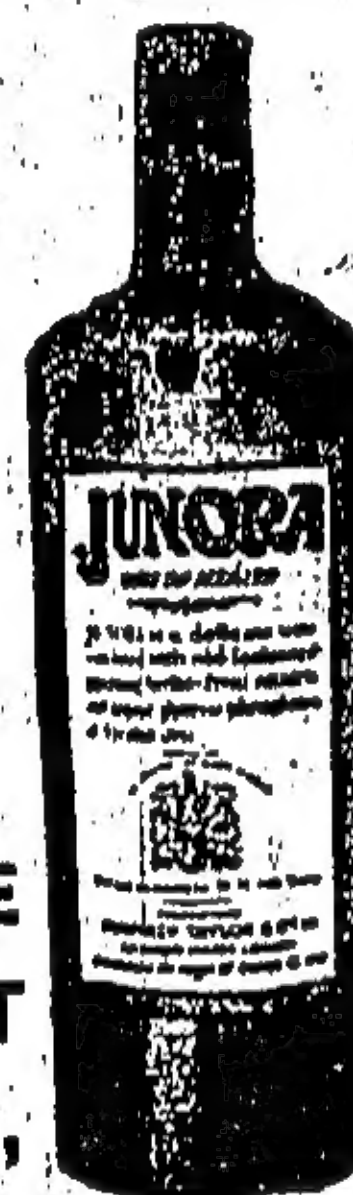
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saries, Respectable Stores
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CUR
CONTEMPORARIES

Daily Press.

Pronunciation.

It may be noted also that the
general trend of the changes in
pronunciation is towards ease and
fluency. Cessless pugnacious
experiments are being made in
the direction of least resistance.
The majority fail: a few succeed,
and it is the few that succeed
which gradually bring about
those changes in pronunciation
which are now recognised as the
basis of all etymology. Dr.
Brydges' protest will no doubt
prove a check on some changes
which are now taking place. He
may induce a few people to retain
the "t" in "nature," "feature," etc.,
in their more guarded moments,
and to make a distinction between
"duel" and "jewel" in public
speaking. But if the popular
pronunciation of these words is
one of the few experiments that
succeed, then it is to be feared
that in familiar conversation the
"mispronunciation" will again
crop up. A story is told of a
learned professor who while de-
nouncing Dr. Sweet's shipboard
pronunciation as depicted in his
phonetic transcripts was heard in
his excitement to use exactly the
same pronunciation that he de-
plored. The uncontrolled mirth
of the students listening to him
was unexplained. Let us hope
the same fate will not overtake
the Post Laureate.

South China Morning Post.

European in India.

Recognising the wisdom of the
old saying: "They are best
served who help themselves," the
Europeans in India propose to
form a company for their mutual
protection and assistance and by
combination to "help themselves"
by the development and financial
protection of education, industry
and house accommodation.
"Social distinctions," says the
prospectus of the new enterprise,
"must be made to give way to the
exigencies of time, and every man
and woman of British ancestry
should unite to promote and foster
the general interests of their com-
munity who under various con-
ditions have created an Indian
domile and whose progeny are
thereby placed at considerable
disadvantage in view of the fact
that because they are Indian-
born, their interests are superseded
by the privileges allowed to
Indians." This is the keynote
upon which the promoters of Indo-
European Industrials Ltd., have
initiated an ambitious scheme for
the social regeneration and ad-
vancement of their fellow country-
men. The success attending their
effort to unify the community to
which they belong will be awaited
with not a little interest.

China Mail.

The Situation in China.

In a recent issue of the London
Morning Post the situation in
China was ably commented on in
the course of an interesting article.
Dealing with the dissolution of
China's Parliament, the writer,
commenting on the fact that it
was less than a year ago that it
had come into existence, observed
somewhat tritely that it cannot
be said to have had a very long
life. No one, he continues, can be
surprised at its untimely end. It
was controlled from the first by
the extreme Republicans, who
were animated by bitter hostility
to the President, and determined
to reduce him to the position of a
mere figure-head. Yuan Shih-kai,
in order to put an end to the civil
war, had agreed to the abolition
of the Monarchy and to the
creation of a Republic. But he
knew that China needed a strong
Government. He knew that
progress must be gradual and
cautious, and was resolved not to
allow the supreme power to pass
into the hands of men who had
practical experience of govern-
ment, and who thought that the
regeneration of China could be
effected by a thorough application
of the advanced democratic
cries of the West. Thus sooner
or later a collision was bound to
take place, and the struggle has
ended in the triumph of the Pre-
sident.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
ALEXANDRA GAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Marie Hall's Escape.
Miss Marie Hall, the violinist, who was returning to England from the Riviera, had a narrow escape in the Paris to Calais train smash recently. Miss Hall and her party had just left the dining car to return to their carriage when the dining car was smashed to pieces and the attendant killed.

Black Plague in France.
The *Matin* reports that the Foreign Pathological Society, which meets at the Pasteur Institute, is much alarmed by the discovery on some dogs at Marseilles of symptoms of the Kala-azar, or black plague of India, an illness which has never before been found in France, either in human beings or dogs. The disease is easily transmissible to children, for whom it is attended by terrible consequences. The Society is demanding that a strict inquiry should be made into the matter, and that dogs coming from places where the illness is endemic should not be allowed to enter France.

Byron Relics.
At Sotheby's recently a number of Byron relics were sold in the library of Mr. John Pearson. "A fifth edition" copy of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" was sold for £15. It was printed by James Cawthorne in 1816, and is the only copy known. It was rigidly suppressed by Lord Byron, and every copy ordered to be burnt. Another relic was an 18-carat gold ring, set with a portrait of Lord Byron, which was presented by Byron to John Hobhouse with the first canto of "Childe Harold." This was sold for 10 guineas.

Post Office Robbery.
A daring burglary of a large sum of money is reported to have taken place at Coventry post-office. So far as the facts are available, about £1,800 in gold and silver was taken from a locked drawer in the closed front office while the night staff were on duty in the sorting room. The suggestion is that somebody hid himself on the premises before they were closed; but how so large a weight of gold and silver could be carried away is a mystery. Paper money was left behind.

Dogs and Hygiene.
Berlin boasts of a peculiar association known as the "Society for Opposing Animals Harmful to the Community." Its principal purpose is to prevent dogs being allowed in the neighbourhood of restaurants and shops selling foodstuffs. The society has already induced the police, says the *Berliner Tagblatt*, to issue a regulation forbidding dogs to be brought into such shops; but at its recent annual meeting it was pointed out that there was still more to be accomplished in this direction, as the shopkeepers themselves often kept dogs. The society is about to issue lists of restaurants and cafes where dogs are not allowed.

New Comet Expected.
The advent of a new comet which may rival in brilliance the famous Halley's Comet is awaited by astronomical observers at Greenwich Observatory. This fact was revealed by the Rev. R. Fernor Rendell, formerly of the Royal Observatory, and Chief Assistant in the National Government Observatory, Durban, in the course of a lecture at St. John's College on "A Day and a Night in the Royal Observatory." The new comet, the lecturer said, may possibly become a very bright object within a few months.

A Lucky Owner.
Mr. August Belmont, the President of the Meadow Brook Club and Chairman of the Jockey Club, had an enviable racing experience last year. His total winnings on the turf aggregate over £24,000, which his horses earned on the principal racecourses of England, France and America, placing Mr. Belmont in the front rank of winning owners in each of these countries. It comes to few men, says the *Polo Monthly*, to win the St. Leger, sell one thoroughbred for £20,000, refuse £40,000 for another, to say nothing of sending to England a stallion bred in America that commands a fee of over £400.

WHY DO THE BOYS DIE?

The 'Real Sex Problem.'

In the United Kingdom ten hundred and forty males are born against every thousand females. If the male death-rate were the same as the female death-rate there would be more men than women. Inasmuch as in this country we have no experience of the social and economical aspects of that condition it is mere theorising to dwell upon it. But we have enough present experience of the social and economical evils of a surplus of women to wish that the census figures could be altered to show at least an equal division of the sexes. Some of these evils are so pressing that I ask if it is not time for a wide and authoritative inquiry into one of the chief causes of this discrepancy. We are possessed of a fever for Royal Commissions upon all sorts of problems, real or artificial. What delays a Royal Commission to discover why the boy babies die asks *Brex* in the *Daily Mail*?

I am not forgetting that it is not only in infancy that females have greater expectation of life than males. The greater arduousness of a man's life, the greater risks he takes by his greater adventurousness, his lesser resistance to the temptations of the flesh, the perils of pioneering, the toll of war, the sea, and emigration, dangerous and exhausting industries—all of these help to swell that discrepancy whose terms, in plain mathematics, are eighteen women to seventeen men.

But Nature, who forgets nothing, remembers these drains on the male population. She gives us a sex-off birth-rate of 1,040 boys to every 1,000 girls, a reserve that should cover all those extra hazards of the male existence and ensure an equipoise of the male and female population in adult life. But all the surplus is lost before the boys come to adolescence—it is wiped off by the mortality of male infants.

Does Nature intend all that mortality? Is she so purposeless as to indulge in futile creation doomed to fruitless extinction? Does she not rather step aside, saying, in effect, to the world, "I appoint and decree the proportions of your birth-rate—and that is my mystery that you may not solve; but I leave it to you to maintain those proportions—and that is for your intelligence and care to achieve."

There is a dictum that boy babies are more difficult to rear than girls. It is taken for granted with a sort of fatalism. Yet the boy baby is surely as lusty at birth as the girl, he has surely within him the germ of that virility that will some day make him the stronger, animal, the seed of that stamina that will make him heavier in bone and muscle, more stubborn in physical endurance, more proof against wear and weather than his mate? What real weakness is inherent to him that should put upon him this handicap? How is it to be accounted that the extra mortality of male infants only commences after they are weaned and up to the age of four or five—dating, in fact, from the time when they commence to be fed, clothed, and cared for according to the hard-and-fast immemorial tradition that treats both sexes in this matter alike?

A suggestion has recently reached me as to the greater incidence upon boys of infantile mortality. My correspondent declines to believe that boys are inherently more delicate than girls. Alternatively he urges that, if it be true that they are more delicate, a systematic and scientific inquiry is urgent to discover how that extra vulnerability can be guarded. His own theory—startling by disturbing the custom of centuries—is that there may be something amiss in the routine of feeding, clothing, and rearing boy infants in exactly the same way as girl infants. He argues that such custom is, after all, purely empirical—an inheritance from days when science and hygiene were unknown. He asks, in face of that unchanging waste of boy life—wastage of "workers" and "fighters" in the division of the sexes—of the manifold evils of an increasing majority of women, why should we accept as a ruling of Providence, that the boy babies

BOY SCOUTS OF SHANGHAI.

Standardization Of Proficiency Badges.

For a long time past the need has been felt for a more general standardization of training between the respective troops of Boy Scouts in Shanghai, and it seems as if Colonel Bray's remarks on the occasion of the Scouts Rally at Unga last month were likely to produce some results in this direction in future. Whether or not an amalgamation of all forces under one central governing body either in London or Shanghai be desirable or even possible at the present juncture, at any rate, the long standing question of uniformity of proficiency badge training which has certainly been advocated by both the Shanghai and Baden Powell Scout Councils seems likely to become at last a fact accomplished.

The common basis for examination in the fifty odd proficiency badges open to the scout has always been taken from that excellent compendium of general knowledge "Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them," which book gives minute instructions on every badge and subject within the scope of the Scout Training, but the problem which has arisen out of four years successful working of the Scout Movement in Shanghai is that while the Baden Powell London Headquarters admit the flexibility of their badge examination standards to suit particular environment and individual capacity of troops of different standing and experience, and the Baden Powell organization here has adhered close by to this standard as laid down, their brother organization in Shanghai, the Shanghai Boy Scouts, not coming within the jurisdiction of Headquarters in London, has felt itself free to follow its own dictates in the matter of making a badge examination harder or easier than that required by the B. P. Standard to suit its own peculiar requirements and taste.

A boy for instance in one troop is required to pass an examination for signalling badge of twenty words a minute. The number of another troop, perhaps, is called upon to do only twenty-five letters a minute—yet the same Signaller's Badge is conferred on both. Similar anomalies characterize the awarding of other badges, and from a standpoint of fairness to all scouts irrespective of troop, one standard of examination is manifestly desirable.

The Chinese Scouts are confronted with the same difficulty, and a meeting was held last night to put the question on a satisfactory basis to all.

At a meeting held by the courtesy of the Shanghai Boy Scouts at their clubroom at Range Road, the following were present:

Chief Scoutmaster G. R. Welch, Shanghai Boy Scouts.
Asst. Scoutmaster J. S. Agassiz, Baden Powell Scouts.
Asst. Scoutmaster Macdonald, Baden Powell Scouts.
Scoutmaster E. Evans, Jun., 1st Shanghai Troop Chinese Scouts.
Scoutmaster J. C. Clarke, 2nd Shanghai Troop Chinese Scouts.
Asst. Scoutmaster A. H. Swan, 2nd Shanghai Troop Chinese Scouts.

Mr. Fei Chia-lee, Secretary, Chinese Boy Scouts Association.
An independent Board of Examiners was decided upon and it was agreed to invite certain specialists in any particular form of badge subjects to take an interest in the Movement and hold monthly examinations for which scouts of all troops would compete. Certain Badge subjects which could be of no practical use to scouts in Shanghai will be excluded and an attempt will be made to formulate a definite standard of requirements for each of the remaining badges agreeable to all parties.—*N.C. Daily News*.

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Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211]

TO LET.—Two room flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [967]

TO LET.—No. 2 Park Road, "Breezy Villa," Airy and Comfortable. Garden and Tennis Court.—Apply to No. 4, Ripon Terrace, Hongkong, 13th Jan., 1914. [1139]

TO LET.—Furnished, "MODREENAGH," No. 21 East, The Peak, from 1st April. Apply to—GILMAN & Co., 8a, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914. No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

Alpine Record.
Advices from Zurich state that two Englishmen, whose names are given as Ralph and Legard, have just established an Alpine record by being the first to ascend and descend the Jungfrau Mountain during winter in a single day. They were equipped with snowshoes, and had one guide.



Toothache!
To those who have experienced it, the mere thought of the word brings fear and anxiety. The tormenting, lightning-like pain following the slightest touch of the decayed tooth, and the dull, agonizing pain which robs one of sleep and leaves the capacity for mental and physical exertion are sufficient to drive one to despair. The best remedy for the relief of toothache is of all other pains due to the nerves is: **Bayer's Tablets of Aspirin** (original packing)

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The two new steamers Haku-shin Maru and Isin Maru, which are at present building for the South Manchuria Railway at the Mitsubishi Iron Works, Kobe and the Osaka Iron Works, will on their completion about June next run under charter to the Daien Steamship Company with the steamers Tencho Maru and Saiten Maru.

Notice.



Nothing is more worthy of your consideration than the welfare of your eyes. The trouble that to-day is small and easily remedied, if neglected may get beyond remedy. Be on the safe side and if your eyes are giving trouble call on us and have them examined. No charge for night testing.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

MELVIN PHILLIPS.—On February 18, at the Maternity Hospital, Singapore, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Melvin Phillips, a son.

CLEMENTI.—On January 10, at Georgetown, British Guiana, the wife of Cecil Clementi, Government Secretary, British Guiana, of a daughter.

PALMER.—On January 15, at Batavia Rubber Plantations, Negeri Sembilan, Straits Settlements, to Cicely Canning (née Blackall) and John Galbraith Palmer, a son.

MYRING.—On February 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Earp Myring, Diamond Jubilee Estate, Malacca, twins, boy and girl.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON-LAVERICK.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 25th inst., Alexander Hamilton, son of the late Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, to Annie Laverick, daughter of Mr. Robert Laverick, of Wellington-on-Tyne.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1914.

AMUSEMENT WANTED.

The races are over for another year and occasion may be taken to return to an observation made here on the day of their opening. It was that Hongkong is a place which does not know sufficient of pleasure. It would be unfair to say that its people take their pleasures sadly, for they are given few opportunities to take them at all, and these occasions they seize with both hands. We have said more than once, and we are more than ever convinced that, given more opportunity for merriment, Hongkong people would find life much more agreeable than it is. We are convinced, too, that they are waiting the opportunity to prove that they can enjoy themselves as much as other people; why should they not?

Healthy amusement is to the mind what fresh air is to the lungs. Each restores the jaded man, and one is as essential as the other. The man confined all day in a stuffy atmosphere pines for a breath of pure air. Equally the mind wants to be lifted clear above its usual surroundings at times. Just how thirty Hongkong is for some recreation or entertainment to which it can turn periodically for rest was shown last year by the success which attended the Tramway Company's bathing scheme. There was nothing ambitious about that scheme, but it was wonderfully successful mainly for the reason that, in some degree, it filled a great gap in the social life of the community. Bodies like the A.D.C. and the Philharmonic Society, again, play a fine part in the business of entertaining the community; but, in the very nature of things, and since successful presentation entails long study and practice, they can appear before the public only once in a while. There is need for more than that.

We do not see why the Government might not move in this matter. The well-being of the people is in its hands, and this is a matter which vitally affects the well-being of the community. It is true, of course, that the Government is asked to do all sorts of things which are quite outside its province, and we have ourselves asked before now, "Why the Government?" It seems to us, however, that it has a right to try to drive away a plague of dullness just as it tries to exterminate a plague of rats. The working life and the mental health of the community will be all the better for it. If little municipalities at home can run municipal band concerts, and if Shanghai can have a municipal band, Hongkong can surely manage something of the kind. All that is wanted is a start in this matter; for life in Hongkong to brighten wonderfully.

Reuter Again.

Reuter has a nasty habit of "letting us down" so far as Test Cricket matches are concerned. The third of the matches between South Africa and England was only partially covered by telegram, and now we are in the same position so far as the fourth is concerned. As it was left by Reuter on Friday last, England wanted 158 runs with five wickets to fall, to escape defeat. But we have waited in vain for the result. We venture to think that the missing information would have been much more interesting to our readers than some which Reuter sends from time to time, and we should like to know why Reuter specialises in test matches for tricks of this kind. But we shall probably never know.

Plague.

In the report of the medical officer of the British Local Government Board for last year there is an interesting statement concerning plague. It is that plague, which began in China in 1894 and invaded almost every part of the world, began to show reduced mortality returns in 1913. "It may be hoped," says the report, "that at last the disease is beginning to subside, notwithstanding the organised opposition and hostility of many of the Indian people to the preventive measures which have been steadily pursued against it." This is a sentiment which will find general approval. But so far as Hongkong is concerned it cannot be said that the disease is here showing reduced mortality. For since the beginning of this year out of 79 cases all save eight have ended fatally. We assuredly have not got at the root of the problem as yet.

The Mexican Tragedy.

The more one looks into the Mexican outrage, the clearer does the culpability of General Villa become. His latest attitude is to refuse to deliver up Mr. Benton's body. And, in view of his recent acts, the reason he gives is worth more than passing notice. It is "out of respect for the dead." This sounds very pretty, very sentimental and very soft-hearted. But had Villa shown the same respect for the living as he wishes the world to believe he has for the dead, Mr. Benton would still have been alive. The friends of the deceased Englishman are anxious to secure the body of the poor fellow in order to ascertain precisely how he died, and the conviction cannot be avoided that in placing obstacles in their way General Villa has something to hide.

CHARGE OF LARCERY.

Three Chinese employed at Messrs. Watson and Company's mineral water factory, were charged at the Police Court, this morning with being concerned in the larceny of nineteen pounds of solder.

Mr. Willson, of Messrs. Stephens and Willson, prosecuted, and Mr. L. D'Almeida defended the third defendant.

After evidence had been taken, the case was remanded until Saturday. Third defendant was allowed bail in \$300.

Suspected in Moji.

Three foreign passengers of the N. Y. K. Aki-maru which is bound from Seattle to Hongkong, were discovered by a gendarme at Moji recently while taking photographs. The *Nagasaki Press* states that a Public Prosecutor was sent for from Kokura, and he after examining the suspects, ordered their release as they had proved that their offence was committed in ignorance of the law. The negatives were ordered to be confiscated, so the "war secrets" of Moji's grimy street are safe.

H. M. S. Doris.

The cruiser Doris, which is bringing out relief crews for the China Station, was due at Singapore on the 23rd inst., and was to leave for Hongkong two days later.

Humane Society's Medal.

Amongst the awards of the Royal Humane Society at its first meeting this year was a bronze medal bestowed upon Lieutenant the Hon. J. B. M. Farnell, R. M. S. Newcastle, for rescuing drowning men of his ship.

DAY BY DAY.

I AM HOW LITTLE MORE KNOW WHEN I WILL BE WHITHER DE I GO? Whistler.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Kanchow yesterday afternoon.
American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Ohio Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Left per s.s. India at 10 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Assaye to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Empire at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The "Scorpions."

The "Scorpions" are holding another dance at the City Hall to-morrow night.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargoes by the s.s. Scandiana are reminded that goods undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Alleged Gamblers.

Five Chinese alleged to have been gambling in a restaurant have been remanded until to-morrow.

Dr. Cantile.

Dr. James Cantile, who is well-known in Hongkong, has been elected president of the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincaidine Association.

Kowloon's New Pier.

Rapid progress is being made with the railway and ferry pier at Kowloon Point. Judging by appearances, it should soon be ready for use.

Latest Advertisements.

Consignees' notice concerning the Ohio Maru is issued.—Page 5.

La Hacienda E., No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, is to let from April 1.—Page 5.

Theft of Clothing.

A school-girl named Kwok Cheung, living in Queen's Road East, reports to the police on behalf of her mistress that an amah has absconded with 17 pieces of clothing valued \$55.

Fire Bars Stolen.

Mr. Perkins, of the P.W.D., reports to the police that during the night of the 23rd inst. several fire bars were stolen from the furnace of a boiler which was left in Bridges Street.

The New Magistracy.

The erection of the new Magistracy buildings adjoining the Central Police Station is proceeding apace, and it is hoped that the premises will be ready for occupation in October.

Minotaur's Gunny Officer.—The new gunny officer of the Minotaur, China Squadron flagship, is Lieutenant E. G. Jukes Hughes. This officer has served since September, 1893, and got his present rank in March 1904.

The Bramble's Commander.—Lieutenant R. D. Colville, who takes over the command of the gunboat Bramble on re-commissioning, is a lieutenant of June, 1902, when he was promoted after eight years' service in his previous ranks.

Trade Mission Coming East.—The Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence decided that special commercial missions should be dispatched at an early date to investigate the conditions and prospects of British trade in Siberia and China.

Wire Stolen.

Mr. Baker, of the Kowloon Canton Railway, has reported to the police that on the 24th inst. 85 feet of standard wire was cut from railway property near Tai Wai village. Mr. Everett, of the P.W.D., has arrested a Chinese for the larceny of 50 lbs. of galvanised wire, value \$50, in the New Territory.

Film of the Races.

The cinematograph film of the Hongkong Races is to be exhibited this afternoon to His Excellency the Governor and party on the premises of the Variety Film Exchange Company at Kowloon. Later, we understand, it will be exhibited to the public out of doors at the Wigwam Tennis Club at Kowloon.

200th Trip.

The N. D. L. steamer *Magaw*, which arrived at Bangkok from Hongkong on the 11th inst., has completed her two hundredth trip to Bangkok. She is in charge of Capt. Rudolf Zoelner, who is a well-known and popular N. D. L. captain in Bangkok. He has been in charge of the steamer *Magaw* on eighty trips.

MEDICAL IMPERFECTIONS.

Entertaining Lecture by Local Doctor.

A more than usually interesting lecture, on a medical subject, was delivered to the students of the Hongkong University on Monday evening. Dr. G. M. Harton was the lecturer and he dealt entertainingly and helpfully with some medical imperfections local and general. The following report of the lecture is as full as it was possible to secure in the circumstances, when the lecture was private, and should be found very interesting by our readers.

The lecturer said:—

Gentlemen, I must in the first place thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to address you. When I was approached by Dr. Thomas he suggested that I might like to read you a paper on Radiology and high frequency currents, or on some other abstruse and highly technical subject. Had I done so I should have appealed to a few of you but not to all. In searching for a subject therefore I thought I would appeal to you more individually if I selected one of wider and more general interest, especially as I was given to understand that students of other faculties in the University might be present. I wish therefore to call your attention to some outstanding imperfections in the medical profession which have occurred to me during sixteen years residence in Hongkong.

The ancient Greek was fully cognisant of the imperfections of mankind, for he said—Know thyself. The Scotchman, ever modest, but always ready to say something appropriate, realised his utter inability to grapple with such a tremendous subject as himself; he required more insight than he thought he possessed and proceeded to invoke the aid of the occult. "Oh! Wad some power the githie gie us to see ourselves as others see us."

Now in a manner not unlike that of the ladies, the medical profession as a whole is too fond of viewing its best side in the looking glass. We shall derive more benefit if we occasionally strive to see, with vision somewhat blurred perhaps, another aspect possibly less favourable, one that is perchance more often turned towards the public gaze than we in our narrow circle may surmise.

We are all of us apt to feel conscious of a superiority we do not possess. There are certain definite stages in our evolution at which this effervescence is apt to burst forth. It is of more frequent occurrence in our youth, but our old age is by no means free from it. It is the more likely to occur after some fresh acquisition of knowledge; in this case it is generally of a harmless nature and it may be likened to an evanescent mental dyspepsia. I well remember when I was at a public school in England, at first on the classical side of the school and later on the modern side, how on arrival at the latter, we were wont to feel this superiority in our newly acquired knowledge of chemistry. We were of course imbued with the spirit of mischief, and we applied our knowledge of chemistry in a most improper manner. When lectured to by a master from the classical side, on a subject in which we wrongly thought we would have no further interest, we showed our contempt by manufacturing iodide of Nitrogen, which as you know explodes on the slightest touch of the finger. We scattered minute fragments of this substance on the floor near the entrance of the lecture theatre and also on the desk from which the master was to lecture; when he entered the theatre he was duly saluted by a series of explosions underfoot; did he place his hand upon the desk a further series of explosions followed; to our vast amusement. We did not fully realise it then, but his silent contempt was a well merited and dignified rebuke, though not perhaps so effective as that administered by Professor Blackie of Edinburgh. This famous professor nothing perturbed. A notice appeared on the blackboard intimating that the professor would meet his classes at a certain hour. Some wag rubbed out the letter 'o' in the word classes. On the arrival of the professor

RABIES APPEAR IN HONGKONG.

A Warning to Owners of Dogs.

We are informed by the police that, following the outbreak of rabies in Kowloon, a case has appeared in Hongkong, and the dog affected has been destroyed.

The regulations recently put into force in Kowloon will now be brought into operation on this side of the harbour, and owners of dogs are warned that any unlicensed dog without a collar wandering about during daytime will be liable to be shot, as also any dog seen out at night.

there was a roar of laughter when he cast his eye upon the board; he quietly however proceeded to rub out the 'l' and did not even smile. Sometime such rule will be more personal still, as in the case of a well known professor of physiology in London who during the vacation married the daughter of a very wealthy biscuit manufacturer. The local wag wrote on the board "Professor" has married the biscuit; another wag promptly wrote "underneath" and he has married the tin too.

I merely mention these imperfections and evidence of our youth as a preliminary to more serious criticism of our later careers.

It has been said that the medical profession is a narrow one, meaning that its members are inclined to allow their minds to run in a groove. To a certain extent this accusation is true. For instance we were some of us apt to look upon the medical faculty of this university as the hub of the wheel, as the very omphalos of its existence; did we not consider the old medical school the germinal protoplasm? Personally however I received a rude shock when I perused in the local press an account of an interview with the energetic and Nestorian head of the Engineering faculty. He said that roughly 80 per cent. would be engineering students, 20 per cent. aristocrats and the remaining 10 per cent. would belong to the medical faculty. I felt very small indeed till I suddenly remembered that after all I was an engineer myself. Was not the human body an engine? Was not the coefficient of energy of this engine greater than that of any engine which had hitherto been produced by the brain of man? Was it not the highest type of internal combustion engine yet invented? I felt exalted.

(Continued on Extra.)

Former "Court Card" Dead.—His numerous friends will be sorry to learn that Mr. Welton Fordham, who accompanied the "Court Card" on their first tour of the East, died in Calcutta hospital on the 12th inst. of pneumonia. This is the second death in the small party which left London with Mr. Warwick last year. Miss Marenco Owen's death at Moussarie last August being the first. The news of Mr. Fordham's death was received by cable by Mr. Warwick in Penang.

The Yarmouth's Reliefs.

The *Elipse*, light cruiser, was to be completed to full crew at Devonport on February 24 for troopship service to Colomb with the relief crew of the cruiser Yarmouth. The relief crew will be drawn from the Chatham depot. The *Elipse* will also convey to Colombo the Australian Submarine A.E. 1 and A.E. 2, and will leave England about March 1.

Command of the Britomart.

Lieutenant D. B. Preston-Thomas has been appointed to the command of the gunboat Britomart, China Squadron, in succession to Lieutenant and Commander W. H. Darwall, whose two years' expiry shortly. The new skipper of the Britomart entered the service in July, 1894, was promoted Lieutenant in April, 1902, and is a gunnery expert.

P. and O. Sales.

In reference to a Reuter's telegram that the P. and O. Company have sold two of their steamers "to buyers in Bombay," it is understood, says the *Straits Times*, that the Arab Steamers Company have bought the *Palawan* and the *Sumatra* for the pilgrim traffic to Jeddah. The *Palawan* is expected in Bombay this month and the *Sumatra* in March.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Sir Kai Ho-Kai Retiring After 24 Years' Service.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K. C.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Thomson.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. Mallvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. P. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Sir Kai Ho-kai, O.M.G.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Councils.

Financial.

The following minutes, recommended by His Excellency the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, levelling portion of West End Park to form playground.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Police Station, Cheung Chau.

A sum of \$10,400 in aid of the vote Public Works extraordinary, New Territories, miscellaneous, improvement of Ap Lin Village.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, special expenditure, books and bookcases.

Protection of Statues.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked the following question:—"What steps does the Government propose to take, and when, for the preservation of the statues in Royal Square from contact with the public?"

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

Provision will be made in the estimates for 1915 for putting railings round the statues. The Sanitary Department have been instructed to keep the pedestals in a cleanly condition.

Foreign Marriages.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1903.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons state:—

By the Foreign Marriages Order-in-Council, 1913, promulgated on the 22nd November of that year certain regulations are prescribed under the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, relating to the marriage of British subjects outside the United Kingdom. This Order-in-Council will be published shortly in the *Gazette* of this Colony.

These regulations are intended to facilitate the performance of the contract of marriage by British subjects outside the United Kingdom and come into force on the 23rd March, 1914, from and after which day certain earlier Orders-in-Council, namely, the Foreign Marriage Order-in-Council, 1892, the Foreign Marriage Order-in-Council, 1895, and the Foreign Marriages Order-in-Council, 1903, are repealed.

These earlier Orders-in-Council and the new Order-in-Council of 1913 require in some more respects local legislation of a typical character and to meet the requirements of the earlier Orders-in-Council the Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1903, was passed in this Colony.

By clause 11 of the new Order-in-Council, 1913, it is provided *inter alia* that a law enacted by the legislature of any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the British Islands shall be deemed to give effect to the regulations contained in the Order or to repealed or future Orders-in-Council under the Foreign Marriage Act if it makes provision for the execution of certain formalities. These formalities with one exception are already provided for by the Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1903. This

exception is that in the Order-in-Council of 1913 the duration of the period of abode immediately preceding the notice of a marriage intended to be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act which must be given by one of the parties intending such marriage is fixed at one week instead of, as formerly, at three weeks.

Section 2 of the local Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1903, fixes such period at three weeks, which, as stated above, was the period prescribed under the Order-in-Council repealed by the new Foreign Marriages Order-in-Council, 1913, and this Bill is now introduced in order to make the necessary alteration.

Electricity Supply.
The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.
The objects and reasons stated:—By Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, certain regulations for securing the safety of the public which are contained in the Schedule to the Ordinance were declared applicable to any Company supplying electricity within the Colony but the application of these regulations was by a proviso restricted in a manner which experience has shown to be not altogether satisfactory.

Under the old Ordinance the regulations were not to apply to any electric line or works laid down or erected by any person or body of persons for the supply of electricity generated upon any premises occupied by such person or body to any other part of such premises. Whilst the majority of Electric Installations to which this exempting proviso is applicable is no doubt free from danger, it has been found that there do exist cases in which private installations apparently of faulty character are situated in the centre of or adjacent to other premises to which they constitute a constant danger.

In order to avoid this serious state of affairs, the present Bill has been introduced, providing that the regulations for securing the safety of the public contained in the Schedule to the Ordinance shall have effect generally and that any exemption from the provisions of the section must be of specific character subject to the express permission of the Governor-in-Council.

Any installation of self contained character which does not shadow with danger other premises will under subsection (3), giving power to the Governor-in-Council to grant exemption from the general provisions of the section, be able to obtain freedom from the application of the regulations in question.

It would seem clear that from a public point of view and for the safety of the public the modification of Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, which is proposed under the present Bill is a matter of great desirability.

Cematoria.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of the burning of Human Remains and to enable Cematoria to be established.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time. It later passed through committee, was read a third time and passed.

Chinese Passenger Ships.

In view of amendments, Council did not, as intended, go into committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1865, and concerning Asiatic Emigrant generally.

The Dental Bill.
Council withheld consideration of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the registration of qualified Dental Surgeons and otherwise to regulate the practice of Dentistry.

Sir Kai Ho-kai Retiring.
His Excellency the Governor:—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the only other item of the business to-day, which is the Jury List, and which is always considered in private, I have to make an announcement to you, and I

make it with much regret. It is to that owing to indifferent health the Senior Unofficial Member, whose fourth term of appointment as a member of this Council expires on the 28th instant, has been compelled to intimate to me that he would not be prepared to accept an invitation to continue his service upon the Council Sir Kai Ho-kai was originally appointed to this Council on the 1st of March, 1890, and has served continuously since that date. He is therefore about to complete a period of 24 years service, which is the longest term for which any other member, except the late Mr. Phineas Ryrie who served for 24 years has occupied a seat on this Council.

During that exceptionally long period Sir Kai Ho-kai has rendered extremely efficient service not only as a representative of the Chinese community but as an independent member of the Council. Gifted with a thorough knowledge of the feelings of his fellow countrymen, with a clear intellect, sound judgment and fluent command of the English language, he has always been of the greatest assistance in the deliberations and debates held in this Chamber. Moreover he has earned our admiration by the ungrudging manner in which, both within these walls and outside of them, he has devoted his intellect and his energies for the advancement of the best interests of the Chinese community and for the good of the Colony as a whole—(Applause).

The 24 years during which Sir Kai has served have been busy ones. During them the population and the trade of the Colony have increased enormously, its boundaries have been enlarged, pestilence has necessitated stringent legislation to preserve the public health; unrest and disturbances in China have rendered necessary measures for the preservation of the public peace, and education has claimed special attention. Sir Kai Ho-kai's services in dealing with the various measures rendered necessary by these circumstances has been twice rewarded by His Majesty's Government and it remains for us to record our appreciation of his services and our thanks for his assistance—(Applause).

For myself, having been associated with Sir Kai almost continuously on this Council since 1895, I regret very much that he is now about to sever his connection with it, but I look forward to continuing in the enjoyment of that assistance and co-operation which he has rendered in the past in matters in which the Government may consult him. I would now ask the Council to adopt the following resolutions:—

"This Council desires to record its heartfelt thanks to Sir Kai Ho-kai for the assistance which he has at all times ungrudgingly rendered in the work of the Council, and its deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Colony throughout the twenty-four years of his service as a Member of the Legislature."—(Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said:—Sir, I beg leave to second the resolution which has just been read, and to heartily endorse your Excellency's remarks with regard to the valuable services which have been rendered by Sir Kai Ho-kai during the past twenty-four years both within and outside of the walls of this Chamber. As an unofficial member I shall very much miss the benefit of his counsel and co-operation and I very much hope that he may be able for many years to come to devote his talents to those numerous other fields of public duty and activity which will still lay open to him—(Applause).

The Hon. Sir Kai Ho-kai replied as follows:—May it please your Excellency. In proposing the resolution just now, you said I am gifted with fluency of speech. I wish very much, and should be very obliged to your Excellency if you can assist me in any way to lay hold of that quality now, for I cannot possibly find words in expression sufficiently adequate to convey to your Excellency and the second, my honourable friend Mr. Pollock, my heartfelt thanks for the very handsome and complimentary manner in which you have proposed the resolution and attended it, and also to my colleagues in this Council, both

TALE OF A SAUSAGE SHOP

Two Europeans Sued by Contractor

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chee Yan, trading as Chee Yan Kee, sued Geo. Steiger of the Belle View Hotel and J. Donkert, of 12 A, Praya East, second floor, traders, for the sum of \$230.00 being balance due on account of work done and materials supplied to the defendants. Plaintiff also claimed the costs of the action.

Mr. Heywood, Mr. L.D. Almeida appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said that judgment had already been obtained against the first defendant, and because of that he held that Mr. Heywood was not legally entitled to judgment against the second defendant also, although it was a joint contract. He quoted an authority in support of his contention.

His Lordship said he believed Mr. Gardiner was right. Mr. Heywood said that he was of the opinion that when he sued one man first, and obtained judgment, he could not bring a further action for the same debt against another. In this case however, he had brought an action against both defendants. They both appeared and he obtained judgment against the first, reserving his right to obtain judgment against the second.

His Lordship:—But did you reserve your right?

Mr. Heywood:—Of course I did. I said I reserve my right, and you allowed me to do so.

Mr. Gardiner said that money had been paid in respect of the first defendant.

Mr. Heywood:—And a day was fixed for the hearing of the summons against the other.

Mr. Gardiner said that no day was fixed. The first defendant had already paid \$40 of the debt.

His Lordship:—You certainly cannot get the whole amount plus \$40; that would be absurd. The point was a technical one, his Lordship, considered, and he thought it would be amended by re opening the case. He would put the point on one side.

(Continued on Page 10.)

official and unofficial alike, for the cordial way and kind manner in which they received that resolution. I feel, sir, your extreme kindness all the more keenly because I feel that I do not deserve half of the kind things you have said of me—one thing because I am fully conscious of the many shortcomings and imperfections during the long period I have had honour to serve on this Council. There is only one thing, and one only, that I can claim for myself—that is, I have always during the past tried my best in the discharge of my public duties, and in no instance have I permitted my personal inclinations or self-interest to interfere with the discharge of my public duties both in and outside this Council—(Applause). Now, sir, I am sure under the present circumstances when my heart is full and emotion is at its height you will excuse me from saying anything more, except that I do thank you, sir, and all honourable members of this Council for your kindness during the past and for the special kindness that you have shown to me at the present moment. I wish simply to give to you, sir, and all my honourable colleagues, a formal farewell and to assure you, sir, that in the future so far as my failing health will permit, I shall do to the best of my ability and shall ever be ready to co-operate with your Excellency and the members of this Council in promoting any measure for the good of this Colony in the future—(Applause).

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Jury List.
The Council went into committee and considered the new Jury List in private.

Council Adjourns.
His Excellency intimated that Council would adjourn until Monday, when there would be important business to consider in connection with the taking over of the opium monopoly by the Government.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

RECEIVED BY THE "CARDIGANSHIRE"

SELECTED

KIPPERS

HADDOCKS

FILLETS.

ARDATH
THE HIGH-CLASS
SMOKING MIXTURE
Has No Equal in Quality.
+Mild+Medium+Full+
Sole by All Good-Class Tobacconists & Stores
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY
LONDON, E.C.
Obtainable always fresh and in perfect condition from—
KRUSE & Co.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Kobe on the 25th February, at 1 p.m. and is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 25th February, at noon.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. KIOTO passed the Suez Canal on the 24th inst., for Hongkong direct.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

TO LET—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, from 1st April. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1914, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th March to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. FEMBERTON

Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

To-day's Advertisements

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "CHIYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on February 28th at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 4th March will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be filed on or before 11th March, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1914. [1135]

G. R. TENDERS.

SEALED tenders are invited for Upholstery, Cleaning and Dyeing work and Miscellaneous Articles for H. M. Naval Establishments for one year from the 1st April next.

Tenders will be received at the Commodore's Office until noon on TUESDAY, the 10th March 1914. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender.

(Sd.) F. WESTON

Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1914.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

OUR NOTED TUNIC SHIRTS

WHITE and COLOURED

\$3.00 each 6 for \$16.50

TASTEFUL DESIGNS

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd., 16, Des Voeux Road.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TEL. 346.

BOOTS & SHOES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—

THE "SAXONE."

FOR LADIES:—

"SOROSIS" SHOES

(AND VARIOUS OTHER MAKES).

FOR CHILDREN:—

"PETER PAN"

IN VARIOUS STYLES & SIZES.

NEW & UP TO DATE STOCKS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

W R I S. WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO. CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO.

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

AT THE

PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

"KING GEORGE IV"
Scotch Whisky
Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.
One of the principal brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1914.

MEDICAL IMPERFECTIONS.

Entertaining Lecture by Local Doctor.

(Continued from Page 4.)

and proud to be associated with such an exquisite piece of machinery. I began to show symptoms of that encephalous vapour at which I have hinted in my preliminary remarks; but my pride had it fall. I had not looked far enough ahead and I promptly encountered a series of hidden bunkers. Were a rivet loose in my engine could I always replace it? Were the gears too high could I always change it by the movement of a lever? Were a valve faulty in the heart could I always pump that organ an efficient pump? No! the professor and his satellites were superior engineers to me and my kind. So, like Marcus Aurelius, I learned modesty, he from the son of Annius Verus, I from Vulcan Middletonensis; and I straightway remembered that "Hippocrates after curing many diseases, himself fell sick and died." At the portals of our profession we enter, perhaps a university, and later we enter a hospital; here we are surrounded by a atmosphere of inexact science and, vultures that we are, we work upon an engine that is more nearly perfect than any yet invented. The engineer on the other hand is working on less perfect machinery with an exact science or with one which is so nearly exact that its margin of error is of infinitesimal dimensions. When we commence our studies we should keep this fact well in the foreground namely that ours is an inexact science—always excepting the science of anatomy which is more exact but which is a destructive not a constructive science. With these premises let us confess that we start upon a plane inferior to that of the engineering faculty. We must look up to them and endeavour to emulate their exactitude yielding to them our admiration, even as they doubtless are somewhat lost in awe at the ethereal heights of the faculty of arts, for the members of this faculty admit neither margin of error nor even human calculation as a possibility in their sphere of interest. Let some artistic student should demur to this let me quote a famous poet:—

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan.
A stately pleasure dome decree.
Where Alph, the sacred river,
ran.

Through caverns measureless
to man.

Down to a sunless sea.
It is necessary therefore that we should at the outset recognise our limitations. If we do this we shall more easily gain that confidence of the public which it is our object to attain.

I would call your attention to the fact that most of our progress has been towards greater exactness. Laveran for instance by his discovery of the malarial parasite enabled us by examining the blood to determine the exact time at which to expect an attack of fever in a patient suffering from this disease. My distinguished predecessor in practice Sir Patrick Manson by his crucial experiment in the Roman Campagna was as one result of that experiment able to determine the exact incubation period of malarial. More recently Vedder of Manila by exact laboratory observation of the effect of solutions of Emetine Hydrochloride on the Amoeba of dysentery was able to suggest to that careful observer Rogers of Calcutta its employment as a remedy in Amoebic dysentery; so exact is the action of this drug through the blood stream that cases of dysentery of months and even years duration can now be cured within a week. Moreover cases of abscess of the liver of amoebic origin can sometimes be cured without operation. I could multiply these instances in other departments of our science

but I should only weary you and at best I only wish to indicate that where we have progressed the advance in our knowledge has been along lines of exactitude and where we are standing still there will be found a want of exactness. On qualification the student has attained a knowledge which gives him no little satisfaction. Sometimes he attains other benefits of more doubtful advantage. One of my diplomas specifically forbids the London Fire Brigade to make use of my horses; the fact that at the time the diploma was granted I had no horse power to dispose of did not detract from my potential ability to be of use to the brigade.

So far the student has received a general medical education and his knowledge is augmented if he holds a series of house appointments in the general hospital which he has hitherto attended; such will add greatly to his experience in general medicine and surgery; But to become a more useful member of the faculty and I may say a more successful one in his subsequent treatment of patients it is absolutely essential that he should take up each separate specialty at special hospitals, rendering himself efficient in as many as he possibly can. For instance if he becomes house surgeon or attends the practice of a children's hospital he will learn far more than he has learnt at his general hospital; not because there is anything faulty in the teaching of his general hospital but because far more diseases peculiar to children come to the children's hospital. If he does this he will, in the course of two or three years after qualification, have earned the respect of his colleagues in the profession wherever he may go; and his fellow practitioners will think twice before they discount any opinion he may venture to put forward in a case. Finally I would advise him ever to remain a student so that he may progress with his science, and even cause it to progress by his own original labours. Let us then grant all this as having been achieved. We have launched into the World our ideal student and practitioner of medicine. How does he compare with the members of other professions. I fear the comparison is an odious one to us. We have received a most learned and technical education but it is one that runs in extremely narrow grooves, we have in the process of acquiring our knowledge met few people outside our own kind; our preliminary education at school has been entirely overshadowed by 6-7 years talking of shop; I do not entirely deprecate this habit for it is to a certain extent an evidence of keenness, but it can be overdone and may eventually convert our grooves into tunnels. It is such a system which is responsible for much of the prejudice which undoubtedly exists in some quarters against the profession, for much of the quackery which is rampant, and to a large extent it is responsible for the secondary position which the medical profession takes in many parts of the world. Brilliant exceptions such as Sir William Macgregor and the Poet Laureate do but serve as pointers to this rule; in fact I often feel I could write a medical alphabet in which Alpha would stand for Adam, who was his own doctor, and of course died, Beta standing for Bridges and Omega for the Insurance doctor at home who has so many forms to fill in that he has not time to make a diagnosis. I think it was the great Dr. Johnson who said of the novelist Smollett that his manners had been but rudely improved by his doubtful advantages of a medical education. The time is far distant when this eminent worthy gave a scathing appreciation of his contemporary but we still look, perhaps I should say the majority of us look, the generous education which should broaden our ideas. Why is it that the whole world pays tribute to British rule? Is it not because the cadets of the

British Government from the highest to the lowest have received an education on broad lines. Let me give a very local and somewhat small example. Consider the average colonial cadet who excites our admiration by the facility with which he carries out the orders of his superiors to administer any department; incidentally I may mention that even our worthy Dean of the medical faculty once within my recollection forsook the giddy heights of disease prevention where he might well be classified with the archangels and descended to the lowly substratum of an apothecary. In the case of the Colonial cadet we admire his suavity in mode equally with his fortitude in re. He has the advantage in most cases of a university education at Oxford or Cambridge. He has early been brought into contact with all sorts and conditions of men. He evinces pliability in his habits, should he come from Oxford he is quite ready to discard the disorderly attire which is customary at that famous seat of learning for the more orderly attire of the Cambridge man. It used to be said of Balliol College, that when it sent a graduate into the world to a prospective billet, the question that was asked was, not, "Is the man good enough for the billet?" but is the billet good enough for a Balliol man? I believe even Balliol has now rendered this question legendary. Let me warn you therefore while honouring your University not to arrogate to yourselves such pristine pride. There will surely be more good billets in China in the future than the Hongkong University is good enough for.

You will reply to my comparison with European university graduates that they have had greater facilities for broadening their education than you have had. But I can predict that if the Hongkong University maintains its present rate of progress such will soon cease to be the case. With regard to the classical part of your education the Chinese nation has given birth in the dim and distant past to sages who have given utterance to thoughts just as wise as those which have been promulgated by our philosophers of the West, so that you will lack nothing in this respect if you have had in your preliminary studies a good Chinese education. You have already the satisfaction of knowing that your classics have earned the admiration of every Westerner who has studied them.

You will justly ask me how you can broaden your education while you are studying medicine. The subject is so vast and there are so many examinations to pass that your life is apt to become analogous to the labours of Sisyphus if you fail to pass some of these examinations at the first time of presentation. I can only reply that you will find the life less burdensome if you always have in hand the study of some subject entirely without your professional province; such for instance as the language and literature of various Western nations. You will find such a study affording you at appropriate intervals a much needed rest from your labours, and you will be surprised to find that such a procedure gives you a relaxation approaching in benefit that of a holiday. It will take your mind off your technical studies to which you will return refreshed; portions of your studies which you formerly found difficult you will now find easy, because you have given yourself no chance to become stale by overstudy. As a student it was my custom to read a novel immediately before an examination and at the time of the ordeal I found myself remembering things which I am sure I should have forgotten had I carried my studies to the last minute. This very students union provides a ready means by which you can broaden your ideas. You will know forgive me, in my good intent, if I criticise the programme

of your debates. The subjects chosen are far too technical; I would earnestly recommend you to choose subjects of wider influence entirely unconnected with your medical studies; at the same time I hasten to add that I am fully aware of the fact that at the present moment I am not practising what I am preaching. The reason is that my education has not been broad enough to do otherwise.

You will in the course of your career meet with patients of varying nationality; the broader your education the broader will be the spirit in which you will meet your patients sooner than the finding of something in common between doctor and patient. The broadening of your ideas will lead to tolerance; you will learn to listen with respect to the opinions and convictions of your patients, no matter how biased they may be in the opposite direction to your own. I have had not a few patients who have held Christian Science tenets yet we have always found something in common. Although on the surface of things diametrically opposed in our opinions I have been called in into consultation because they have had some weakness of the flesh which they have not had the faith spiritually to overcome. I have in my turn pointed out to them that the same Providence which gave them the power to spiritually overcome some of their bodily ailments, has given me the power to utilise a brain, to assimilate the knowledge wherewith I hope to relieve them of what to me is their bodily ailment, they have called me in not because they believe that medical science is a necessity but because they have not the faith to overcome what they consider a mental error namely a belief in the existence of disease as a concrete entity. I tell them frankly that I come in no spirit of feeling and that I respect their opinions; that Providence has endowed me with the belief that I can assuage their sufferings by material means, but that I have no wish to make use of those means except with their full consent. I was once called upon to attend a Christian Science lady who to the best of my belief was suffering from an attack of sunstroke, which occurred as the result of skotobing in the middle of summer under a blazing sun. Her temperature was 105, her mind was perfectly clear but I considered her condition serious; I pointed out to her that while respecting her belief, it was mine that she would gradually become unconscious as the result of the solar disturbance of her heat regulating centre, and that should this opinion prove correct she would be unable to help herself, further that the lady who had called me in, who was also a Christian Scientist, had been impelled to invoke my aid only out of respect to the patient's son who did not hold similar ideas. Spiritual antagonism between us was removed and, though she became unconscious the same evening, she recovered. I have in my possession a letter, from another Christian Science lady thanking me for attending her in an illness, which she felt she had not the spiritual power to regulate to a happy conclusion and further thanking me for the Spirit in which I had not her views. I merely mention these instances as illustrating my contention that tolerance will do all that is needed to remove antagonism and bias.

When launched in our career we must never forget to remain students, not only of things medical but of all things possible; the World will be our University and it will constitute a very efficient one if we keep our eyes open to the existence of other paths in life besides those intimately associated with our own. You will with some truth declare that it is difficult to remain a student and at the same time earn a living for the support of yourself and family, that though you

sell your knowledge to the rich you give it freely to the poor; that the calls on your time are consequently many, and that opportunity may be but casual acquaintance of yours. It is possible that in the dim and distant future this state of affairs may be remedied. Already a State Insurance act has been passed in Great Britain and it is now in working order; in Germany such a State sickness Insurance act has been at work for some years. In England one town held out against the act till the last moment and then unfortunately gave way. I say unfortunately because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was by that time prepared to put into operation a most admirable scheme of state medical service with whole time officers in that service holding pensionable posts. There were to have been a head consulting physician, a head consulting surgeon, junior physicians and surgeons, pathologists, bacteriologists, dentists, oculists, Tuberculosis officers &c., the nursing profession was also included. The whole scheme had it been put into operation would have afforded a much more economical system than the present Act affords; economical to the State in that it was less expensive than the present arrangements, economical to the Profession in that it afforded more time for study thus enabling the doctor to keep up to date and by this means maintain his duty to the State.

It would benefit this University as far as the Medical Faculty is concerned if the system of Government medical service in this Colony were completely reorganised on these lines. The two largest civilian hospitals in the Colony should be brought more up to date in their working arrangements and staffed with clinical teachers connected with the university. I would advocate the retention of the supreme head whose vocation should be entirely administrative; under him there should be a head consulting physician and a head consulting surgeon with junior physicians and junior surgeons under them. With the exception of the administrative head all the other officers should in the absence of a whole time Government medical service of a comprehensive character be allowed private practice. The administrative head should be a whole time man on a salary with pension attached. The other posts should be honorary except in so far as the teaching of this university is concerned and there should be special departments with honorary physicians and surgeons attached to them, thus enjoying private practice; these should be special Gynaecological, ear nose and throat and Ophthalmic departments, like-wise departments of children's diseases, bacteriology, pathology and a dental department with visiting dentists to the schools in the Colony. No man should be appointed to a special department unless he has done recognised work in that department. Finally all these officers should be attached to the teaching staff of the University so that the students would be enabled to carry out in this Colony that programme of special study which I have already detailed and which under the present arrangements they are unable to carry out in its entirety. Under such a scheme as this the Government would save a considerable amount of money at present paid away in salaries and pensions. The medical department of the Government could be made to pay its own way which it does not do under present arrangements. The department would be much more efficient and it would be brought more into line with the arrangements obtaining in other parts of the World; I say the department would be more efficient chiefly because the Government would reap the benefit of competition for its posts of honour, and competition benefits and renders to efficient all professions. With the advance-

ment of knowledge specialisation also adds to our efficiency. The Architect specialises in Cathedral architecture, in buildings of the Renaissance style, in Ionic, Corinthian, and Doric adornment, in Ferro-concrete and also in Stucco. The engineer specialises in railway work, in mechanical engineering, in mining, in dock and dam building and so on. The soldier specialises in gunnery, in military history, to teach him the handling of large bodies of troops, or he may even combine the virtues of the graces of all professions and become a Sapper, who will discourse on subjects so wide apart as the hygienic housing of troops and the manufacture of the most efficient explosive wherewith to these same troops with case accuracy and precision demolish them from their camps and barracks. The lawyer likewise specialises in Common law, Criminal procedure, Company law &c. The Chinese are appealing more and more each year to Western medicine, there will therefore be ample room for such specialisation in medicine locally in the immediate future. I would call attention to the fact that the Americans and the Germans are specialising elsewhere in China, it is therefore the more necessary that the British University of Hongkong should not lag behind.

It is a fundamental conception of such a scheme that the highest technical skill should be within reach of all. Under the present conditions of medical science, the Upper classes can afford such skill; the lowest classes are gratuitously afforded it, but the intermediate classes are left out in the cold. The welfare of the community is the welfare of the State and it is manifestly not to the advantage of the State that any class should suffer from insufficiency of funds. I will now turn to another subject connected with the Profession of Medicine. I have been informed that you are to be addressed by the Dean on the subject of medical ethics. I must be careful therefore not to trespass on the prerogative of Dr. Clark. There is however a subject not unconnected with medical ethics to which I must refer, and that is the subject of medical etiquette on which I wish to lay before you some of my views.

I do not wish to be too iconoclastic but much of the medical etiquette which exists, constitutes as far as the Public is concerned the most arrant humbug. I will give you an instance; a patient who has been treated by one doctor is wrongly looked upon by that doctor as a sort of diplomatic Mare Clausum as far as the rest of the profession is concerned. It is manifestly the right of the Public to have as many medical opinions as they desire, and it is the right of patient to be his own arbitrator in the matter. I have often had great difficulty in urging patients with serious ailments to take further advice, they have wrongly thought that in so doing they might in some inconceivable manner hurt my feelings or as they put it offend medical etiquette. If such were really the case then I should consider that the sooner the medical profession perched itself on the lowest branch of the professional tree the better, in order to minimise the action of gravity and thus lessen the momentum attained in the subsequent fall. I will give you one more instance in which we stretch to the uttermost the power of the Public to give us their complete confidence. Let me unveil a corner of the curtain which conceals the private medical consultation. A patient has an illness which puzzles the mind of his medical attendant and a consultation is suggested; the consultation is duly held and then a most pernicious custom follows. The learned members of our profession retire into another room for a talk away from the patient and away from his friends. I ask you, gentlemen, do you suppose that such a

procedure is likely to engender the complete confidence of the Public? I maintain that all subsequent discussion after examination of the patient should take place in the presence of the patient, unless he be a very nervous and highly excitable one or one suffering from a serious and perhaps fatal disease, a knowledge of which might jeopardise his chances of recovery. In such cases all discussion should take place in front of the patient's friends and relations, any technicalities being put into plain language for their better understanding of our difficulties. I always insist upon this as the method of procedure when I call a colleague into consultation and I always enjoin him to announce in the presence of the patient or his friends, any hidden aspect of the case which has escaped my observation. It is I consider my bounden duty to render patent any lack of ability on my part and such information should not be the private property of myself and colleagues—in another room! Now gentlemen I have come to the end of our tale of woe, though there are many other imperfections of which I have made no mention chiefly for the reason that I have no wish to weary you. The whole world is ever striving after the ideal and in thus striving we shall be following the universal example. Our ideal should in my humble opinion be the State medical service, with competitive posts to obviate the blighting of ambition. Granted that the welfare of the State is the welfare of the community it behoves the State to so permeate the community with the advantages derivable from the science of medicine that none may remain without the pale. Under such a system the enormous infant mortality of this Colony for instance would eventually be reduced to a minimum? And state medical inspection of school children will check the diseases of youth but medical science is such a vast subject that we must, in order to keep pace with its developments, copy the physiological differentiation of nature and specialise. The human brain is incapable of coping to the best advantage of the community with the whole. The advantages of such specialisation have been recognised by many but by none more generously than the civil engineer. It is no exaggeration to say that without the cooperation of the State medical service for disease prevention with the civil engineer in his gigantic labours, the United States of America would not to-day have the admiration of the entire World in its stupendous task, at last completed, of cutting the Panama Canal. The great French Nation failed in its attempt to perform this feat not because of inferior engineering ability, not because of want of organisation, but because medical sciences at that time had not attained its present potentiality for the prevention of disease. Advance! therefore should be our watchword, and we shall advance the quicker if we specialise, allocating to each individual his special duties. Let us in this self confident community establish such an efficient medical service through the beneficent influence of this University, that this century of learning shall be the admiration of and envy of all the future centres of medical education throughout China. Such a service can only be engendered by means of an economical differentiation of labour; then if we succeed in attaining our object, this University will be able to spread its medical graduates throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire, confident in their ability to efficiently perform their duties in cooperation with the graduates of other faculties. Thus, gentlemen, shall we more adequately fulfil the primary object of this University and earn the eternal gratitude of the masses of China.

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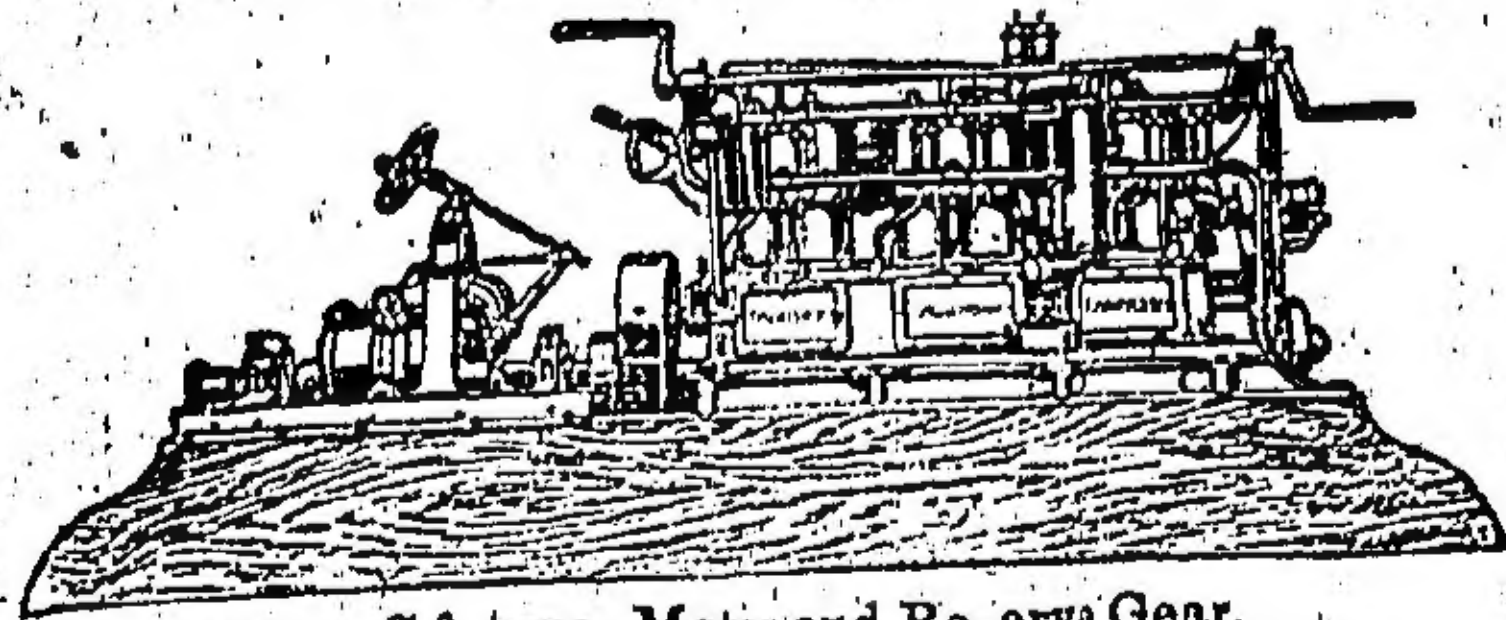
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Bremen/H'burg	Lothringen	N. D. L.	M. of Apr.
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Victoria, V'v'er, S'tle & P. (Or)	Hoerde	H. A. L.	14, Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai and Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	16, Apr.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	28, Apr.
Victoria, V'v'er, S'tle T. & P.	Glenloch	J. M. Co.	3, May.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	27, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	N. Y. K.	20, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Coblitz	M. Co.	21, Mar.
Australia	Thangsha	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Australian Ports via Man'la	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	27, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hafyang	D. L. Co.	27, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Yokohama, Kobe & Moji	Duessa	D. S. & Co.	28, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Kanchow	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Vedlo	N. A. Co.	B. of Mar.
Swatow and Shanghai	Shengkong	B. & S.	1, Mar.
Bombay via Spore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Mar.
Sundakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Y'hama and Kobe via Shanghai	Austria	E. W.	3, Mar.
Kobe	Coblitz	M. & Co.	3, Mar.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Zafro	S. T. Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Assyria	H. A. L.	3, Mar.
Shanghai	Shaohsing	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai	Loksang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hafyang	D. L. Co.	3, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	3, Mar.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Zafro	S. T. & Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai	Africa	J. W. Co.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagsaki, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	J. M. Co.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, T'wingtan, Kobe & Y'hama	P. E. F'rich	M. Co.	5, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Lalsang	J. M. Co.	5, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, Mar.
Yokohama, Moji and Kobe	Yatsang	J. M. Co.	7, Mar.
Spore, Pang, R'goon & C'cutta	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Manila	Yoonsang	J. M. Co.	7, Mar.
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	8, Mar.
Bombay via Spore Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	8, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	hili	V. M.	9, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	9, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Altantique	M. M.	10, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hoerde	H. A. L.	17, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sudmerik	H. A. L.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Peking	A. N. Co.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Brigavia	H. A. L.	27, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Uokermark	H. A. L.	5, Apr.
Shanghai, Kbbe and Yokohama	Sambia	H. A. L.	25, Apr.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Amoy	Seang Bee
Australia	Empire
Swatow	Haiyang
Swatow	Kalzan
Straits	Torilla

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels.
Changhai	Assaya
Shanghai	Loksang
Weihaiwei	Chipsang

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O. P. R. s.s. MONTAGLE left Vancouver on the 19th instant.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Shanghai on the 21st instant, at 4 a.m., and was due to arrive at Nagasaki on the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The T. K. M. s.s. CORLENE left Sydney on the 18th inst. at 11 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd of March.

The T. K. M. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney on the 18th inst. for this Port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manilla), and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th March.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 11th inst. via Manila.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd February. The United States mail has been transferred to the North German Lloyd's s.s. DERFLINGER, which is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 2nd March.

GERMAN MAIL.

The T. K. M. s.s. P. E. FRIEDRICH carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 4th instant, has left Colombo on the 22nd instant, p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th of March.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 31st January, and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 27th January.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOSA MARU (California Line) left Seattle for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 7th inst. and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 15th March.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN passed the Suez Canal on the 7th ult. for Hongkong via Straits.

The s.s. SATSUMA (of the Barber Line) sailed from New York on 14th Jan. and is due to arrive here on or about 14th March.

The s.s. PATHAN (of the Mogul Line) sailed from U.K. on 14th Jan. and is due to arrive here on or about 14th March.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER sailed from New York on the 4th instant, for Hongkong.

The Mogul Line s.s. LOTHIAN sailed from Hongkong on the 21st instant, for Hongkong via Straits and is due to arrive here about the 3rd April.

The Doddwell Line s.s. MUNCASTER OASTLE arrived at Boston on the 23rd instant.

The L. O. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 1st March.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LOKSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 27th February.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHIPSANG from Weihaiwei and is due at Hongkong on the 27th February.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta and is due at Hongkong on the 5th March.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. MAUSANG from Fremantle is due at Hongkong on the 16th March.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 4th March.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRIE from Pacific is due at Hongkong on the 5th March.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th instant, p.m.

The German s.s. BORNEO has left Sandakan on the 21st instant, p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 28th instant, a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. ASSYRIA left Singapore on the 22nd instant, a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd March, a.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. OHIO MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 20th Jan. is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Manila on the 26th instant, at 10 a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. O. J. D. AHLEERS left Shanghai on the 25th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst. a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s. 3,039, W. D. Hopcraft, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Tsinanfu, Norw. s.s. 2,460, W. Jullissen 7th inst.—Java, 23th ult. Sugar—Chinese.

Hampshire, Br. s.s. 10,510, M. R. Hill, 8th inst.—Colombo.

Shengkong, Br. s.s. 1,350, Cowan, 9th inst. Swatow, 8th inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Seang Choon, Br. s.s. 3,722, W. T. Larkins 13th inst.—Straits, 7th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s. 1,118, H. Oltmanns, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Ohunsang, Br. s.s. 1,415, Matlock, 14th inst.—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.

Helens, Br. s.s. 7,554, A. B. Baker, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Wenchow, Br. s.s. 550, R. N. Lloyd, 14th inst.—Swatow, 13th inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, J. L. Saxby, 16th inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Gen.—P. & O.

Tungshing, Br. 1,170, Hussey, 17th inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

E. of Russia, Br. s.s. 3,739, W. Davison, 18th inst.—Vancouver, Gen.—C. P. R.

Holbow, Br. s.s. 992, McCulloch, 18th inst.—Wai-hai-wei, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Eysen, Br. s.s. 6,507, J. A. Taylor, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Jinson Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, T. Tanaka, 17th inst.—Moji, 11th inst. Cement—N. Y. K.

Thessus, Br. s.s. 6,003, J. W. Smallwood, 17th inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hein Chang, Chi. s.s. 1,459, Newbury, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Nissei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,224, H. H. Takashima, 20th inst.—Borneo, 13th inst. Timber—B. & S.

Canfa, Br. s.s. 9,015, W. Copelycott, 20th inst.—Liverpool, 21st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Koon Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,145, Horinchi, 18th inst.—Moji, 16th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,415, D. R. Davies, 20th inst.—Hongkong, 18th inst. Coal—B. & S.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 21st inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Coal—Chinese.

Scandia, Ger. s.s. 2,350, Y. Yochins, 20th inst.—Hamburg, 3rd ult. Gen.—H. A. L.

Siberia, Ame. s.s. 5,555, A. Zeeder, 21st inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Torilla, Br. s.s. 3,189, C. J. Swanson, 21st inst.—Kobe, 14th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Ching Chow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Doyle, 21st inst.—Saigon, 17th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Gemeni, Br. s.s. 1,265, E. James, 22nd inst. Bangkok, 13th inst. Rice—B. & S. & Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 2,474, A. Kennedy, 21st inst.—Sandakan, 16th inst. Gen.—J. M. Co.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,384, K. Kawara, 24th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Loongsang, Br. 1,093, W. G. G. Lensk, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lysemoen, Ger. s.s. 1,235, E. Abrahagen, 24th inst.—Saigon, 20th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Moravia, Aus. s.s. 4,935, Narovni, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Niagara, Am. s.s. 4,119, S. Schall, 24th inst.—San Francisco, 25th inst. Refined oil—S. O. Co.

Siam, Br. s.s. 932, F. J. Flynn, 24th inst.—Taurang, 31st inst. Refined oil—A. P. Co.

Thode Pageland, Norw. 2,326, M. B. Hansen, 23rd inst.—Jantaka Tji, 13th inst. Sugar—A. P. Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 890, Tokushige, 24th inst.—Swatow, 23rd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Dilawa, Br. s.s. 3,460, G. N. Ramage, 25th inst.—Moji, 21st inst. Gen.—D. S. Co.

Favang, Br. s.s. H. Malkin, 24th inst.—Saigon, 20th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. 875, E. Falgout, 24th inst.—Daly, 18th inst. Beans & Bannock—Chinese.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,325, H. E. Laver, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 23rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. Christiansen, 25th inst.—Bombay, 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

India, Br. s.s. 4,360, Tabbort, 25th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—P. & O.

O. On

Maehow, Ger. s.s. 995, B. Zallner, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 14th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Opland, Norw. s.s. 843, H. A. Erikson, 24th inst.—Saigon, 19th inst. Rice—Thames

Petanzuloh, Ger. s.s. 1,204, W. Taubert, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 19th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Seihola, Ger. s.s. 6,618, B. Rotte, 25th inst.—Moji, 20th inst. Gen.—H. A. L.

Seang Bee, Br. s.s. 3,784, J. Travis, 24th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. Gen.—S. O. Co.

Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, Nomura, 25th inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Coal—M. B. G. K.

TIDE TABLE.

23rd Feb. to 1st Mar. 1914.

Day	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	11	9 55	1 31
Tues.	11	10 33	1 48
Wed.	11	11 15	2 3
Thurs.	11	12 01	2 10
Fri.	11	12 51	2 54
Satur.	11	1 44	3 43
Sun.	11	2 40	4 36

m morning, a afternoon.

Rats Steal Bag of Gold.

More than twelve months ago the managers of a shop in High-street, Maidstone, missed a bag containing £13, which she had deposited at the usual place near the window. Investigation by the police proved fruitless. A few weeks ago decorators were at work on the premises, and in a small hole under a board one of the men found the missing bag, with the money intact. Apparently the bag had been dragged to the hole by rats.

Mixing His Metaphors.

Not since Mr. John Burns declared against the London County Council "taking a white elephant under its wing" have we had such a magnificent mixing of metaphors as Mr. Ramsey MacDonald indulged in recently. Referring to the Syndicalists, he said: "No sooner do they get themselves into a hole than they put down a string so that we may pull them out of it. The Delilah of Syndicalism has endeavored to cut the locks of trade unionism so that it becomes a mere piece of putty in the hands of the political authorities." Samson as a piece of putty is a fine derangement of metaphors. Truly in Labour metaphor as in Labour policy, "the flood-gates of Revolution are thrown open and are coming stalking through the land."

Rubber-Plated Battleships.

The *Globe* is informed that a new invention in regard to armor plating is being tested unofficially by the Admiralty. The principle of the invention consists of sandwiching rubber in between layers of Harveyd steel in place of the solid steel slabs used at present. The matter is being kept secret, no names or places being given; but the journal named is able to state that it is claimed by the inventor that the thick wall of rubber would tend to act towards a shell much in the same way as a sand bag does to a bullet, only if anything, more efficiently, on account of the spring buffer-like consistency of the rubber. The new armour-plate would be especially adaptable to Dreadnoughts, and the total thickness on and below the turret would be about 13 to 20 inches.

Russian Secret Service.

It is not generally known that there is a British section of the Russian Secret Service. It was formed about a year ago by the chief of the Russian Secret Service in Paris, M. Krasnikoff, and the chief is an ex-inspector of the special branch, New Scotland Yard. This chief has under him four agents, none of whom is a Russian or even able to speak the language. One of these was formerly a detective sergeant, another was formerly attached to the Paris branch. The duties of these agents are to watch all railway stations and docks for new arrivals from Russia, and, if possible, to get their names and the addresses of their friends, either in England or Scotland, and make careful inquiries into their antecedents, afterwards reporting the results to their chief in Paris. All arrivals from Russia, whether political refugees, deserters from the army, or emigrants, are closely watched to see if they are connected with the revolutionary movement. The London agency has no office of its own, and the agents assemble at a house at Olapham.

Chino-Siam Bank.

According to a Bangkok vernacular paper, the claims of the creditors of the Chino-Siam Bank amount to about eight millions, and the money owing to the bank is nearly as much, but of these debts it is not expected to collect more than 3,200,000 ticals, so that the creditors may get 40 per cent.

Saigon's Future.

A Decree of the 2nd ult. confers administrative autonomy on the port of Saigon, which will now be able to utilize the financial resources whose aid it has hitherto been unable to appeal to.

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 27th inst. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914. [1168]

From PORTLAND, Or. and PUGET SOUND Ports. THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA"

Capt. Eckhorn, having arrived, consignees are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 2nd March at Noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns. Cargo remaining undelivered on 8th March at Noon, will, in addition to landing charges, be subject to storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All cargo, and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, the examination of same to be held on 8th March at 10 a.m. Claims must be accompanied by short delivery notes or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for on behalf of the H.A.L. A claim must be filed on or before the 15th March otherwise they will not be recognised. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914. [1167]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE
& MOJI.

THE Steamship

"DILWARA,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914. [1169]

Public Companies

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN & MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1914, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1914, until FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th Feb., 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed as from Monday the 23rd instant to Saturday the 28th instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG & KOW-
LOON WHARF & GODOWN
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 28th March inclusive. W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th February, 1914.

Notices

NOTICE.

ALL PAST PRESENT MEMBERS of Oxford or Cambridge Universities are requested to communicate with the undersigned with a view to forming a register in Hongkong, and ultimately an Oxford and Cambridge Society, embracing Canton and the Coast ports.

It is earnestly requested that all members, past or present, of either University, will send in their names, whether they have been in the habit of attending the Oxford and Cambridge dinner during recent years or not. The Oxford and Cambridge dinner will be held as usual, on date to be notified later.

P. W. GOLDFRING, (Oxford), 6, Des Voeux Road Central. C. D. MELBOURNE, (Cambridge), Supreme Court, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frank Barrington Deacon in our firm ceased on the 3rd April, 1913. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON. Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor. Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE buying agencies undertaken for all British and Continental goods, including—Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plats and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Ollmen's Stores, etc., etc. Commission 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1814). 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. Cable Address: "Annastre", London.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all kinds of ailments. Thousands of Laces always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first signs of any irregularity of the system can be met at once. All Chronic and Acute ailments, such as Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc., are cured by this powerful medicine. The "World's Best" and "Most Reliable" Remedy for all ailments.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—4, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus—\$100,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS—\$100,000,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, made for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world. THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected. TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HODGE, Manager. Queen's Road, Hongkong. Registered, 1st Nov., 1912.

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000.
Reserve Fund " 18,550,000.

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager. Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000.
Reserve Fund " £1,700,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors " £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD. (Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 3

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 P.M. and 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
1.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
8.00 P.M. and 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
1.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.
8.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
8.00 P.M. and 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
1.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
Silver \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. Friesland, Esq., E. Gostz, Esq., O. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. S. H. Lim, H. A. Siebs, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up—Sh. Tals 7,500,000.
Head Office.—Shanghai.
Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank. INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHMIDT, Manager. Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000.
Subscribed " 1,125,000.
Paid Up " 582,500.
Reserved Fund " 415,000.

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. L. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery meals with Wines & Liquors.

Exchange

Selling.
T/T 1/10 7/6
Demand 1/10 13/16
30 d/s 1/11
60 d/s 1/21
4 m/s 1/11 1/16
T/T Shanghai 73/4
T/T Singapore 81 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight Shanghai 74 1/2
T/T Japan 93 1/2
T/T India 142 1/4
T/T Bombay 142 1/4
Demand Bombay 142 1/4
T/T Calcutta 142 1/4
Demand Calcutta 142 1/4
Demand India 142 1/4
Demand Manila 34
T/T San Francisco & New York 46 1/4
T/T Java 315

Buying.
4 m/s. L/C 1/11 1/4
4 m/s. D/B 1/11 3/8
6 m/s. L/C 1/11 3/8
30 d/s. Sney & Melbourne 11 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 47 1/2
4 m/s. Marks 1.99 1/2
4 m/s. France 2.45
8 m/s. do 2.47
Bar Silver, ready 26 9/16
forward 26 7/16
Gold Leaf per tael 54.80
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereign 10.40

Subsidiary Coins.
Discount per \$100
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 12 3/5 %
Chinese 10 113
Hongkong 20 55 1/2
Hongkong 10 86 1/2

Opium Quotation. Jan. 17.
Malwa, New \$5.800 per picul
Malwa, Old 3.900
Patna, New 6.575 per picul
Patna, Old 6.440
Benares, New 6.350
Benares, Old 6.225

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS SA-SALEY B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE. BANKS. LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$815 b. £2 & 3/4 later 1/11 3/16 equal to £23.29 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13

MARINE INSURANCE. Canton \$50 \$323 b. \$18 for 1912
North China \$5 \$1139 b. Final of 1 1/2 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912

Union \$100 \$845 b. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1911 and Interim of \$30 for 1912
Yangtze \$50 \$200 b. Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1911 & Int. of \$3 for 1912

FIRE INSURANCE. China Fires \$20 \$157 1/2 b. \$10 for 1911
Hongkong Fires \$50 \$395 b. \$2.50 for year end 30/6/13
SHIPPING. China & Manila \$25 \$9 a. Final of \$1 for half year ending 31/12/13
Douglas Steamship \$50 \$34 a. 6 p.c. for year 1912 on preferred shares

Steamboats \$15 \$28 1/2 b. Interim of 1 1/2 making 2 1/2 for 1913 Coupon No. 21.
Indo-China (Preferred) \$5 \$76 s. \$2 on 10,000 shares 1st issue
"Shell" Transports £1 \$103/6 b. \$2 on 10,000 " 2nd
"Star Ferry" \$10 \$48 1/2 b. \$1 on 10,000 " 3rd " for year ending 30/4/13

REFINERIES. China Sugars \$100 \$96 1/2 b. \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugars \$100 \$31 s. \$3 for 1912

Chinese Engineerings \$1 41/4 b. Interim of 3 p.c. 8 2/5 per share. Coupon No. 1 account year 30/6/12
Cronos \$1 36/4 b. Int. of 1/8 mak. 6/8 a/c. 191 1/2 for 1909

Rauha \$1 \$3 b. \$4.50 for year 1912
Kowloon Wharfs \$50 \$83 b. \$1 final dividend for year 1911
H.K. & W. P. Docks \$50 \$74 s. Tls. 3 for 1912
Shanghai Docks T. 100 57
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100 T. 100 Interim of Tls. 3 for 1913

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 94
Hongkong Hotels \$50 \$127 b. Tls. 6 2/3 1/2
Humphreys Estates \$10 \$8 1/2 b. \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31/12/12

Kowloon Lands \$30 \$46 b. \$3 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 93 50 cents for 1913
West Point \$50 \$67 b. \$2.80 for 1913

Manila M. pole Hotel P. 10 P. 8 Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.25 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Ewos T. 50 T. 136 15 per cent. for 1910

Shanghai Cottons T. 130 Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Laou Kung Mow 98 Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Kung Yik 13 T. 120 for year end 31/12/13

Hongkong Cottons \$10 \$8.10 s. Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 33/11/13
China-Borneo \$12 \$11 50 cents 31.7.08
Light and Powers \$10 \$4 1/2 s. 85 cents for 1912

Do. (Spec. shares) \$1 \$4 1/2 s. 40 cents for 1912
China Providents \$10 \$9 s. \$1.30 for year end 31/12/13
Dairy Farms \$6 \$30 b. 1.30 for 1911

Green Islands \$10 \$6 1/2 s. \$1.60 per share for 1912
Hongkong Electrics \$10 \$44 a. \$2 Interim for 1913
Hongkong Ice \$25 \$185 s. \$1 Interim for 1913

Hongkong Ropes \$10 \$25 a. Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Langkate \$10 T. 41 b. None

Morning Post \$25 \$20 b. 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30/4/13
Peak Tramway \$10 \$10 1/2 b. Interim of 1 1/2 per share for 1913

Do. (new) \$1 93 cts. a. None
Hongkong Electric Tramway 7/6 b. \$1.50 for 1910

